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WORLD AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT

Reds Accept A-Test Controls. Valerian A. Zorin, chief Soviet delegate to UN Disarmament Subcom. talks in London, accepted June 14 Western proposals for establishment of an international inspection system to enforce any future agreement on nuclear test suspension. In what was regarded as a major step toward settlement of terms for a preliminary first-stage disarmament agreement, Zorin proposed (1) the immediate cessation of all atomic & hydrogen weapons tests for a 2-3-yr. period, and (2) enforcement of the ban through establishment of international control posts in the USSR, U.S., Britain & Pacific Ocean test area [see p. 185B1-E3]. Zorin urged the formation of an international commission to oversee the test suspension & report to the UN Security Council & Gen. Assembly. He agreed to Western suggestions that the international control posts be equipped with nuclear test detection monitors.

Zorin was questioned by U.S. delegate Harold E. Stassen & French delegate Jules Moch about Russia's attitude on Western proposals for the diversion to peaceful usage of all future fission materials production. He expressed the hope that Western delegates would not insist on linking all disarmament proposals. [See pp. 123G3-124C1]

Khrushchev on Posts. Foreshadowing Zorin's formal proposal to the UN Disarmament Subcom., Soviet Communist Party First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev had told a news conference in Helsinki June 13 that the USSR was "prepared to agree" to the establishment of nuclear test control posts on Soviet, U.S. and British territory. Khrushchev, however, termed as "quite comical" U.S. suggestions for an Arctic-zone trial of Pres. Eisenhower's "open skies" inspection plan. Khrushchev similarly dismissed Western proposals for the control of nuclear weapons production & stockpiles. [See p. 177D1]

(Khrushchev and Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin ended a state visit to Finland June 13. A communiqué issued June 12 said agreement had been reached on a $25 million increase in Soviet-Finnish trade during 1957. The statement called for a ban on use of nuclear weapons "under appropriate international control." Khrushchev, addressing Finnish leaders in Tampere June 12, predicted that the USSR would win its economic duel with the West through use of a weapon "more powerful than the hydrogen bomb": the "consistent improvement of our economy and our standards of living.") [See pp. 185G2-E3, 177B2]

'Ike' Sees Accord. Pres. Eisenhower told a news conference June 19 that he would be "perfectly delighted" to accept "some satisfactory arrangement for a temporary suspension of [nuclear] tests" and consider a "permanent arrangement" if a U.S.-USSR test-ban pact could be drawn so that "we both knew what we were doing." The President indicated that he would favor the suspension of tests under a preliminary disarmament accord, provided agreement could be reached on some form of inspection. Queried by newsmen, he said that the U.S. "would not necessarily" insist on simultaneous controls on production & stockpiling of nuclear weapons. [See p. 177C3]

(White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told newsmen later June 19 that the President had not indicated a change in current U.S. disarmament policy, which, Hagerty said, was based on the need for controls on all phases of nuclear testing, production & stockpiling.)

Senate Would Join Talks. Following Mr. Eisenhower's statement of his position on the latest Soviet nuclear control proposals, Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) said June 19 that the Senate would send a delegation to the London disarmament talks if the President formally requested such a move. Johnson, who had announced his rejection June 15 of a request by State Secy. Dulles for a bipartisan Senate delegation to visit London, said that he now had asked Dulles to ask Mr. Mr. Eisenhower personally to re-submit the request and "indicate the urgency which required Senators to consider the matter in London instead of here." [See p. 186B1]

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Week in Headlines

International

Russia offered to accept intl. inspection as part of suspension of nuclear tests.

Red China reveal Mao speech differing with Khrushchev on clash between Red leaders & masses.

St. Laurent quit as Canadian Prime Min. after election defeat.

Junta took control of Haiti.

United States

Supreme Court upset Watkins' contempt - of - Congress conviction based on his refusal to testify on Red ex-associates; court reversed Smith Act convictions of 14 Calif. Red leaders, freeing 5.

House passed Eisenhower civil rights bill providing for non-jury trial of civil rights cases.

Senate ratified Intl. Atomic Energy Agency treaty.

Floberg, Graham named to AEC.

(In a major foreign policy address, Sen. Mike Mansfield [D., Mont.] June 17 urged Pres. Eisenhower to press for a ban on nuclear tests as "an essential first step if mankind is to survive." Mansfield called for a "self-enforcing" ban on nuclear tests with explosive effect exceeding 1 million tons of TNT on grounds that such tests could not be hidden. The senator said that "there is serious doubt whether our defense requires more perfect big bombs." Sen. J. William Fulbright [D., Ark.] June 15 termed the Soviet offer a "very hopeful proposal.") [See p. 177D3]

London Talks Resumed. U.S. Delegate Stassen, in what was termed a "positive" reply to Zorin's nuclear test control offer, told a meeting of the UN Disarmament Subcom. June 17 that the U.S. would be willing to shift from past disarmament policies in an effort to reach accord on a new formula acceptable both to the West & USSR. British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd took charge of the British delegation to the UN talks June 17, saying that negotiations had reached "an important stage" & warranted his attention. [See p. 185C1]

Stassen, Pres. Eisenhower's personal advisor on disarmament problems, had returned to London June 14 amid reports that he had been censured for his personal contacts with Soviet delegate Zorin. Pres. Eisenhower however, defended Stassen June 19 and asserted that he "was not reprimanded." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.,), Senate Disarmament Subcom. chairman, said June 18 that he would open "a thorough investigation" of U.S. disarmament policies, including "the present role of Harold E. Stassen" & whether Stassen's contact with Zorin constituted "a diplomatic blunder." [See p. 185C-E1]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Macmillan Note. British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan, in a note delivered to Soviet Premier Bulganin June 15 (made public June 16), told Bulganin that full scale disarmament was conditional on reduction of East-West tension through "parallel settlements in the political field." Answering Bulganin's Apr. 20 disarmament letter to the British Govt., Macmillian cited as the 3 major causes of present East-West tension: (1) the political division of Europe & Germany, (2) hostile Soviet policies in the Mid-East and (3) Soviet repression of Hungary. Macmillan said that he shared Bulganin's desire for conventional & nuclear disarmament but that "paper agreements" were not enough. [See p. 130D1-A2]

In referring to Bulganin's request for talks on implementation of Sir Anthony Eden's 1955 proposal for a demilitarized zone across central Europe, Macmillan said that the plan, which was "intended to provide concurrently for the reunification of Germany" with "a freely elected all-German Govt.," already had been presented to the USSR at the 1955 Geneva Conf. He demanded that the Soviet Govt. say clearly whether it would permit a free, unified Germany before establishment of any demilitarized zone in Europe. [See pp. 169D2, 161E3]

British Forgn. Office spokesmen, commenting June 12 on proposals for aerial inspection of an European disarmament zone, asserted that inspection would require the consent of European Govts. concerned. The Norwegian Govt. announced June 12 its agreement "in principle" to permit Norwegian territory to be subject to aerial disarmament inspection. [See pp. 153C3, 138D3]

(Hugh Gaitskell, British Labor Party leader, renewed June 18 his support for formation of a neutral zone through central Europe based on West German withdrawal from NATO. Gaitskell had urged June 16 acceptance of the new Soviet offer to permit controlled suspension of nuclear tests. He asserted that "the right course . . . is to test the Russians, not the bombs.") [See pp. 139A3, 114F3]

(In a message to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on the 4th anniversary of the 1953 East Berlin uprising against Soviet occupation, State Secy. Dulles asserted June 17 that the restoration of Germany "as a free & united state" "continues to be a major objective" of U.S. policy.) [See p. 169B-F2]

Nuclear Tests. The British Govt. announced June 19 that a 3d "nuclear device," the last in the current British hydrogen bomb test series, had been detonated high over the British nuclear test area near Christmas I. in the central Pacific. Govt. spokesmen later confirmed that the device was a hydrogen bomb. [See p. 177E3]

2 U.S. nuclear tests, the 3d & 4th in the current spring series, were carried out June 5 & 18 at the Atomic Energy Comm.'s Nevada proving grounds. Both tests were of small balloon-borne devices designed to minimize radiation danger. The June 5 test, its estimated yield equal to 1,000 tons of TNT, was said to have been one of the smallest nuclear detonations on record. [See p. 177F3]

Other Nuclear Developments. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told newsmen June 15 that the U.S. would be able to complete its intercontinental ballistic missile even if an accord were reached on suspension of nuclear tests. [See p. 139B1] . . . The Soviet Govt. announced June 15 it had begun construction of a 420,000-kw. atomic power station, the first of a series expected to be delivering power by 1960. [See p. 125A1] . . . A UN survey on sources of energy, published June 8, reported that nuclear power already was competitive in cost with coal power in Britain and would be competing with coal power in the U.S. & Canada by 1965. (A U.S. AEC study reported May 18 evidence that British nuclear reactors at present were capable of producing cheaper power than comparable U.S. nuclear plants.) [See p. 147A3] . . . The AEC disclosed June 5 that an agreement on exchange of U.S. & British information on development of atomic power had been reached in talks between Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, AEC chrmn., & Sir Edwin Plowden, UK Atomic Energy Authority chrmn. [See Vol. XVI, p. 234D2] . . . U.S. & Japanese nuclear specialists met in Tokyo May 13 in the first U.S.-Japan Atomic Industrial Forum. Kozaburo Takahashi, Japanese Atomic Fuel Corp. pres., told the meeting May 15 that substantial uranium ore deposits had been discovered in Japan. [See Vol. XVI, p. 431F1]

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev was reported May 30 in Warsaw to have told a group of Polish journalists that Russia had an H-bomb that could "melt the Arctic icecap & send oceans spilling all over the world." He said the bomb "is so big we cannot test it even inside the vast area of the Soviet Union." The "N.Y. Times" said May 31 that Lermontov, a new city in the Caucasus just north of Pyatigorsk, was believed to be a new Soviet atomic energy center. (Others: Dubno, 70 mi. north of Moscow, site of the Soviet bloc's joint nuclear research center, and Obninsk, 55 mi. s.w. of Moscow, site of a 5,000-kw. atomic power station.) [See pp. 130D2, 125A1] . . . Swedish physicists Per Ohlin & Kai Siegbahn of Uppsala U. told an international meeting of physicists in Stockholm June 3 that they had produced 10 million billion watts of energy experimentally via fusion of hydrogen atoms by a "pinching" method whereby atomic energy output was restricted by magnetic fields. [See p. 125A2; Vol. XVI, 271D2]

CHINA

Mao Revises Doctrine. A major revision of Communist Chinese ideology to meet Chinese needs & bolster the Chinese challenge to Soviet preeminence in ideological matters was indicated June 18 with the publication, by the Red Chinese Govt.'s Hsinhua (New China) News Agency, of an address by Pres. Mao Tse-tung to a closed session of the advisory Supreme State Conf. Feb. 27 in Peiping.

Mao's 4 hr. speech affirmed that, contrary to recent statements by Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, contradictions could & did exist in Communist states between the ruling hierarchies & the masses. [See pp. 186D1, 177D2]

The Mao speech, entitled "The Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," admittedly was edited by the Peiping Govt., apparently to remove pointed criticism of Soviet policies & admission of Chinese mistakes — passages contained in earlier versions of the text of which knowledge was gained in the West.

According to a version of the address reported June 12 by Sidney Gruson, "N.Y. Times" Warsaw correspondent, Mao had conceded that: (1) 800,000 Chinese had been "liquidated" by Communist security forces between Oct. 1949 & early 1954; (2) problems of conflict within Communist society "are new in Marxism-Leninism" & were viewed "negatively" by Stalin, who instituted "a rule of terror & the liquidation of thousands of Communists"; (3) continued use of terror would result in situations similar to "the tragedy of Hungary," where the Communist Party disappeared in a "few days" & the state threatened to disintegrate.

Major ideological points made by Mao, who expressed a willingness to permit the development of limited freedom in China "within the bounds of Socialist discipline:"

Contradictions—"It would be naive to imagine that there are no more contradictions" in Chinese society between "the Govt. & the masses." But these contradictions, "if properly handled, can be transformed into a non-antagonistic" pattern & "resolved in a peaceful way." "Ours is a people's democratic dictatorship, led by the working class & based on the worker-peasant alliance." The regime's "first function is to suppress the reactionary classes . . . & those exploiters in the country who range themselves against the Socialist revolution."

"Certain people in our country were delighted when the Hungarian events took place. They hoped that something similar would happen in China." But "such hopes ran counter to the interests of the masses & therefore could not possibly get their support."

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Others hoped "for the adoption of the 2 party system of the West, where one party is in office & the other out of office. But this so-called 2-party system is nothing but a means of maintaining the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie," and "where there is democracy for the bourgeoisie there can be no democracy for the proletariat."

"While we stand for freedom with leadership & democracy under centralized guidance, in no sense do we mean that coercive measures should be taken to settle ideological matters & questions involving the distinction between right & wrong among the people." "We cannot abolish religion by administrative orders; nor can we force people not to believe in it. We cannot compel people to give up idealism, any more than we can force them to believe in Marxism." A "Socialist society grows more united & consolidated precisely through the ceaseless process of correctly dealing with & resolving contradictions."

Agriculture, Industry, Intellectuals, Minorities—Mao admitted that contradictions continued to exist "between the state & the cooperatives" and "within & among the cooperatives themselves." However, he claimed that 70% of the 500 million Chinese peasants actively supported the cooperative movement. China's food crops, he reported, had increased from 105 million tons in 1949 to more than 180 million tons in 1956. Under China's joint state-private ownership system, he said, contradictions continued to exist between workers & the former owners who now were used as managers. Mao asserted, however, that "most" former businessmen "are being transformed from exploiters into working people living by their own labor."

"Several million intellectuals who worked for the old society have come to serve the new society"; many had expressed themselves "in favor of the Socialist system." "We should not be too exacting in what we expect of them. As long as they comply with the requirements of the state and engage in legitimate pursuits, we should give them opportunities for suitable work." But "there has been a falling off in ideological & political work among students & intellectuals, & some unhealthy tendencies have appeared." "Not to have a correct political point of view is like having no soul."

Mao said that China's minorities numbered 30 million but "inhabit regions which altogether comprise 50% to 60% of the country's total area." "The key to the solution of [the minority] question lies in overcoming Great-Han [Chinese] chauvinism" & "local nationalism." In "certain places" both problems "still exist in a serious degree, & this calls for our close attention." Although agreement had been reached on Tibetan reforms, "it has now been decided not to proceed with democratic reform in Tibet during the period of the 2d 5-yr. plan" but instead to implement it in the future "in the light of the situation obtaining at that time."

Criticism—Under the slogans "Let a Hundred Flowers Blossom" & "Let a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend," Mao urged Chinese Marxists to accept non-Marxist criticism. Noting that "Marxism has also developed through struggle," he warned that scientific & artistic disputes "should not be settled in summary fashion." "As a scientific truth," he said, "Marxism fears no criticism. If it did, & could be defeated in argument, it would be worthless." "Plants raised in hothouses are not likely to be robust"; counter revolutionary ideas should be silenced, but other non-Marxist ideas could be overcome "only by employing methods of discussion, criticism & reasoning."

(The edited text stated that acceptance of "contending" ideological viewpoints had been "put forward in the light of the specific conditions existing in China, on the basis of the recognition that various kinds of contradictions still exist in a Socialist society & in response to the country's urgent need to speed up its economic & cultural development." The text made no generalization on the function of non-Marxist criticism in other Socialist societies.)

Strikes—Mao revealed that "small numbers of workers & students" and "members of a small number of agricultural cooperatives" had gone on strike & "created disturbances" in 1956 due to "the failure to satisfy certain of their demands for material benefits." Asserting that "it is nothing to get alarmed about if small numbers of people should create disturbances," Mao urged Chinese leaders to (1) "stamp out bureaucracy" & "deal with contradictions in a proper way" and (2) "make use of these disturbances as a special means of improving our work & educating the cadres & the masses" to reach "solutions to those questions which have been neglected in the past."

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Gen. Tan Cheng, dir. of the Red Chinese Army's General Political Dept., in a memorandum reported from Hong Kong June 16, acknowledged that "contradictions" & tension existed among Chinese officers, enlisted men, party members and the peasantry. [See p. 47B3] . . . **Hu Feng**, a leading Communist Chinese writer imprisoned in 1955 for espionage, was reported to have been freed June 10. [See Vol. XV, p. 232B1] . . . **Prof. Ma Ying-chu** of Peiping U. predicted June 15 that China's population (1955 est.: 603 million), increasing at the rate of 18 million yearly, would total 2.6 billion within 50 yrs. (The Peiping Govt. June 5 disclosed Health Ministry orders legalizing abortion & encouraging contraceptive birth control measures.) [See p. 170B1]

U.S. Plane Hit. A U.S. Navy plane, flying from the 7th Fleet carrier "Hornet," was fired on & damaged by Communist Chinese anti-aircraft guns June 12 near Swatow. Peiping radio said June 13 that the U.S. plane was hit & 2 Chinese Nationalist F-84 jets later shot down during flights in "the Swatow area" after the "Hornet" & 4 destroyers had "invaded part of the South China Sea within the territorial waters of China." U.S. Navy officials said June 12 that the plane had been "westward of its plotted position" & about 8 mi. from the Chinese mainland when fired on & hit. [See Vol. XVI, p. 283A-D1]

Dulles on Trade Ban. State Secy. Dulles told a news conference June 11 that Pres. Eisenhower, the State Dept. & a majority of the U.S.' allies in the NATO China Control Com. wished to maintain more rigid controls on trade with Red China than on trade with East Europe. Referring to Mr. Eisenhower's indication that he apparently no longer favored a total ban on trade with Red China, Dulles noted that the President had backed continuation of the "China differential" for the present. Alluding to Britain's decision to modify its controls on trade with Red China, Dulles said that "the views of the [U.S.], which carries the primary responsibility for peace in the area, should have weight with respect to that matter." [See p. 178B-F1]

(Sen. Warren G. Magnuson [D., Wash.], Senate Commerce Com. chairman, urged June 16 that U.S. airlines be permitted to fly passengers & mail to Red China as a possible preliminary step toward relaxing U.S.-Chinese trade barriers.) [See p. 178G2-A3]

(The Belgian & Netherlands Govts. announced June 14 their decision to relax controls on Red Chinese trade to conform with restrictions against commerce with the USSR. West Germany announced a similar decision June 18.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 166A2]

Prisoners Freed. 2 U.S. Jesuit missionaries, Rev. Charles J. McCarthy, 45, & Rev. John Alexander Houle, 42, were released June 14 by the Red Chinese Govt. on completion of 4 yrs. imprisonment & house arrest for espionage. Their release left 6 Americans under Communist Chinese detention —3 in jails, 3 under house arrest. [See p. 131G3]

(Andrew Fortuna, 31, ex-GI and Korean War PW who refused repatriation in 1953, left Communist China for the U.S. June 15. Fortuna's departure left 13 ex-PW's still in Red China.) [See p. 79G1]

(Donald Jackson Blackwood, 25, his Korean wife & child disappeared from Portuguese Macao Apr. 27, presumably en route to the Chinese mainland.)

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt. 3 Soviet submarines, 2 of long range design & one coastal model, officially were disclosed to have been delivered to Egypt June 18. Cairo

radio confirmed arrival of the vessels, which had been observed June 8 passing through the English Channel en route to the Mediterranean. (Israeli Govt. spokesmen warned June 18 that delivery of the subs had upset the Mid-East's military balance and enlarged "the field of warfare." They termed the move "a continuation of the Soviet policy of intervention in the Middle East by arms deliveries" but denied any plans to acquire subs for the Israeli Navy.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 125E3]

The Egyptian Govt. announced June 17 a list of 1,142 officially approved candidates for 350 seats in Egypt's proposed unicameral Majlis al-Umma (Natl. Parlt.). The announcement said that approved candidates had been selected by Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser & Interior Ministry advisers from a list of 2,469 prospective candidates. The 51 approved candidates permitted to campaign unopposed included all 16 members of the Nasser Cabt. Nasser had decreed himself chairman May 27 of the newly formed Natl. Union, to be Egypt's sole political party. [See pp. 45F2, 11C2]

Suez. The French Govt., in the first official act of Premier Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury's Cabt., accepted June 13 Egypt's terms for payment of Suez Canal tolls in sterling. The 4,665-ton French freighter "Picardie" transited the waterway June 16, the first French vessel to use the canal since before the Oct. 1956 Anglo-French attack on Egypt. [See p. 186A3]

Gaza. Egyptian officials disclosed June 15 that Egypt had renewed demands for resumption of Gaza area truce supervision by the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Comm. Egypt was said to have insisted that further delays in Mixed Armistice Comm. meetings, ostensibly due to disputes over the El Auja (Nitsana) demilitarized zone, would result in nullifying the Gaza area armistice. [See p. 122E3]

UN Emergency Force troops killed one Arab June 14 and 2 June 18 when they attempted to cross the Gaza-Israel frontier. One UNEF soldier was killed & 4 others wounded June 18 in a mine explosion near the Gaza border. [See pp. 178E1, 138E2]

Aqaba. Kings Hussein of Jordan & Saud of Saudi Arabia June 12 ordered Moslem pilgrims travelling to Mecca to avoid the Gulf of Aqaba "for safety reasons." They blamed closing of the usual Aqaba (Jordan)-Jidda (Saudi Arabia) pilgrimage route on "aggressions by Israel in the gulf waters." [See p. 186E3]

Jordan. Forgn. Min. Samir el-Rifai announced June 16 that Jordan would close its Cairo Embassy & recall all diplomatic personnel from Egypt. Rifai stressed, however, that "closing the Embassy does not mean severing political relations with Egypt." A Govt. statement had charged June 13 that Lt. Col. Fuad Hillal, recently-expelled Egyptian Military Attaché in Amman, had plotted "to assassinate some members of the royal dynasty & of the Govt." [See p. 186D-G2]

Hussein & Saud, in a communiqué issued June 13 in Amman, reaffirmed their support for Arab unity but omitted any mention of measures taken to meet the current friction between the Egypt-Syria and Saudi Arabia-Jordan blocs. The noncomittal nature of the statement, made public before Saud left Jordan June 14, was attributed by observers to Saud's reluctance to state publicly his opposition to Egyptian Pres. Nasser. (Khaled el-Azm, acting Syrian Defense Min., announced June 15 that Syria would not honor its pledge of financial aid for Jordan. El-Azm termed the Hussein-Saud communiqué an effort "to throw dust in the eyes" of Syria & Egypt.) [See pp. 186E2, 178C1, 154F3]

(The Jordanian Cabt., in a 2 hr. session presided over by Hussein, approved June 18 suspension of the Jordanian Parlt. for 3 mos.) [See p. 169D3]

Iraq. A new Cabt., headed by pro-Western Sen. Ali Jawdat, was proclaimed by royal decree June 19 to succeed that of Premier Nuri as-Said. As-Said had resigned June 8 for health reasons, reportedly in an effort to reshuffle his Cabt. Members of the new Cabt.: Premier & Forgn. Min. —Jawdat; Interior—Gen. Sami Fattah; Economics—Dr. Nadhim al-Pachachi; Justice—Abdul Rassoul Khalisi; Health — Abdul Amir Alawi; Defense — Ahmed Mukhtar Baban; Finance — Ali Mumtaz al-Daftari; Education—Najib Alrawi; Soc. Affairs—Arkan Abadi; Communications —Abdul Wahab Marjan; Agriculture —Umar Nadhumi. [See Vol. XVI, p. 426F2]

(Sen. Saleh Jabr, an ex-premier & as-Said's leading opponent on domestic issues, died June 6 of a heart attack while addressing the Iraqi Senate.) [See Vol. VIII, p. 31K]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Frees Reservists from Draft. An Executive Order signed by the President June 13 & announced June 15 freed young men in the military Ready Reserve from draft liability. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, had recommended the action because of the large number of non-reservists eligible. He said it would be better to draft them than to take men from reserve units. [See Vol. XVI, p. 60E1]

Politics. Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks conceded in Chicago June 18, at a 'Battle of the Budget' luncheon sponsored by the United Republican Fund of Illinois, that many Republicans had turned against the Eisenhower Admin. because of its record peace-time budget. In defense of the budget, Weeks noted that "this is no normal peace-time existence. This is the age of atom & hydrogen bombs." He said the Eisenhower Admin. had "turned a $9½ billion deficit under Truman into 3 balanced budgets, cut taxes $7½ billion in 1954 and removed from the federal payroll 248,000 civilians & 725,000 military personnel." "Business hasn't had as good a friend in Washington since Herbert Hoover was in the White House," Weeks declared.

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Meade Alcorn told Mr. Eisenhower June 13 that Republican fund-raising had increased after a decline caused by displeasure over the budget [see p. 179D2]. Alcorn & newly-appointed GOP Southern organizational director I. Lee Porter of Virginia told the President June 13 of plans for "a dead earnest drive" to build the party in the South.

Pres. Eisenhower explained his legislative plans to 42 more House Republicans June 14 at the 2d of a series of White House breakfasts for GOP Congressmen. [See p. 188D1]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress June 18 for $2,200,000 for a U.S. exhibit at the 1958 Soviet agricultural fair in Gorky Park in Moscow. The request was part of a $64,701,500 supplemental appropriations bill that included $34,200,000 for the earth satellite program. . . . Pres. Eisenhower told members of the Com. for a Natl. Trade Policy June 14 that Japan & Britain needed greater freedom to trade with Iron Curtain countries in order to survive but that allowing them this freedom would not have to mean giving the Communists "a lot of strategic goods" [see p. 178E2]. U.S. delay in joining the Org. for Trade Cooperation (due to Congressional inaction) was "almost ridiculous," he said. [See p. 116B2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower, in letters June 17 to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) & Vice Pres. Nixon, said that of all pending legislation to enact Hoover Comm. proposals, he gave "top priority" to 5 bills that would: (1) extend the 1949 Reorg. Act for 4 years, (2) permit appropriations on the basis of annual accrued expenditures, (3) authorize the Govt. to train federal employes at public or private institutions, (4) repeal requirements for the Govt. to clear real estate transactions with Congressional committees, (5) abolish the postal savings system. [See p. 171E3] . . . The President's doctors June 13 pronounced him completely recovered from a recent "stomach upset." [See p. 187E2]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower June 17 nominated 2 ex-Truman Admin. officials to the Atomic Energy Comm. and thereby confirmed his decision to drop Thomas E. Murray from the AEC. Murray, a Democrat & Truman appointee often at odds with AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss, was to leave June 30 at the expiration of his term. He was to be replaced by ex-Asst.

Navy. Secy. (for air) John F. Floberg, 41, political "independent" appointed to a full 5-yr. term. Ex-Asst. Treasury Secy. John S. Graham, 51, a Democrat who had worked recently as a Washington financial & business consultant, was to succeed the late Dr. John von Neumann for a term expiring June 30, 1959. [See p. 133D-E1]

Pres. Eisenhower June 14 nominated $17,500-a-yr. Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson, to be 54 June 18, to the $25,000-a-yr. post of Amb. to Denmark. Ex-Gov. Leo A. Hoegh (R., Ia.), 49, was named simultaneously to succeed Peterson in the CDA.

Mr. Eisenhower June 14 nominated retired AF Lt. Gen. Elwood R. (Pete) Quesada to succeed Eastman Kodak vice pres. Edward P. Curtis as special Presidential assistant for aviation facilities planning. Quesada was vice pres. & general mgr. of Lockheed's Missiles System Div. and vice pres. & director of Olin Industries.

The President June 17 nominated Deputy Asst. State Secy. (for European Affairs) Jacob D. Beam, 49, as Amb. to Poland to succeed Joseph E. Jacobs, who had resigned.

Among Senate confirmations: June 12—Andrew D. Orrick, 39, for a new 5-yr. SEC term (he became acting SEC chairman June 13). June 13—James M. Langley as Amb. to Pakistan; ex-Rep. Ben H. Guill (R., Tex.) to a new Fed. Maritime Board term. June 18—Roy Richard Rubotton Jr. as Asst. State Secy.; Albert James Roberston (reappointed) to the Fed. Home Loan Bank Board.

COMMUNISM

Supreme Court Decisions

Watkins Verdict Upset. In a 6-1 decision June 17 the Supreme Court reversed the contempt-of-Congress conviction of United Auto Workers official John Thomas Watkins, 46, who had refused at a House Un-American Activities Com. hearing Apr. 29, 1954 to identify former Communist associates. Watkins, who swore he never had been "a card-carrying member" of the CP, had testified freely about himself but had declined to name others except "those persons whom I knew to be members of the Communist Party & whom I believe still are."

Chief Justice Earl Warren's majority opinion, upholding Watkin's reliance on the First Amend. in refusing to identify others, agreed that "there is no Congressional power to expose for the sake of exposure." He held that the public's right "to be informed concerning the workings of its Govt. . . . cannot be inflated into a general power to expose where the predominant result can only be an invasion of the private rights of individuals." He cited a previous ruling to show that "an investigation [by Congress] into individual affairs is invalid if unrelated to any legislative purpose" because "that is beyond the powers conferred upon the Congress by the Constitution." Warren described the committee's authorizing resolution (under which it was to investigate "un-American propaganda activities" & "all other" related questions "that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation") as so vague, "loosely worded" & "excessively broad" that, combined with the interpretation committee members had given it, "it is evident that the [House's] preliminary control . . . is slight or nonexistent" and "no one could reasonably deduce . . . the kind of investigation that the committee was directed to make."

Warren also held that the committee had failed to show Watkins that the questions he refused to answer "were pertinent" to its inquiry and therefore had failed to meet a statutory test for contempt. Warren said his decision "will not prevent the Congress . . . from obtaining any information it needs for the proper fulfillment of its role. . . ."

Justice Tom C. Clark, dissenting, accused the majority of "mischievous curbing of the informing function of the Congress." He charged that "the requirements" the majority "laid down . . . for the operation of the committee system of inquiry are both unnecessary & unworkable." Although he called it proper for Congress to grant powers to committees "in exceedingly broad terms," Clark held that in the Watkins case, the committee "was acting entirely within its scope and that the purpose of its inquiry was set out with 'undisputable clarity.'" Clark said the questions were pertinent, that Watkins understood the purpose of the hearing and that none of his First Amend. rights "were endangered." By refusing to identify others, Clark declared, Watkins had "sought to vindicate the rights, if any, of his associates," although "one cannot invoke the Constitutional rights of another." "The right of free belief [under the First Amend.] has never been extended to include the withholding of knowledge of past events," Clark said.

Justice Charles E. Whittaker did not participate in the decision because he had not been a member of the court when the case was heard. Justice Harold H. Burton disqualified himself because of a personal relationship with the prosecutor of the case. [See Vol. XVI, p. 61D-F3]

14 Convictions Reversed. The Supreme Court, ruling 6-1 June 17 that the Smith Act did not outlaw "advocacy of forcible overthrow [of the Govt.] as an abstract doctrine," freed 5 California Communist leaders who had been convicted under the act and ordered new trials for 9 others.

Justice John M. Harlan's majority opinion held that the Smith Act "was aimed at the advocacy & teaching of concrete action for the forcible overthrow of the Govt. & not of principles divorced from action." In failing to point out this difference, the trial judge's charge to the jury was defective, Harlan declared.

Harlan interpreted the word "organize" (in the Smith Act's ban on organizing a group to advocate forcible overthrow) as referring "only to acts entering into the creation of a new organization & not to acts thereafter performed in carrying on its activities, even though such acts may loosely be termed 'organizational.'" His opinion therefore dismissed the "organizing" charge against the defendants, noting that "since the Communist Party came into being in 1945, and the indictment was not returned until 1951, the 3-yr. statute of limitations . . . required the withdrawal of that part of the indictment."

The majority ruling freed: Henry Steinberg, CP legislative director for Los Angeles County; Mrs. Rose Chernin Kusnitz, CP organizer; Frank Efroim Spector, CP organizer; Al Richmond, editor of the CP's "Daily People's World"; Philip Marshall Connelly, Los Angeles editor of the "World." Harlan said the evidence against them "is so clearly insufficient that their acquittal should be ordered."

Adequate evidence, however, was found by the majority to order retrial of: Oleta O'Connor Yates, ex-Calif. CP organizational secy.; Frank Carlson, ex-Wisconsin CP secy. & Los Angeles County organizer; Dorothy Healey Connelly, Los Angeles County CP chairman; Ben Dobbs, ex-Los Angeles CP trade union director; Ernest Otto Fox, ex-Seattle CP organizer & San Francisco "maritime section organizer"; Carl Rude Lambert, ex-Calif. CP finance secy.; Albert Jason Lima, ex-CP veterans committee chairman; Loretta Starvus Stack, ex-Calif. CP organizational secy.; Wm. Schneiderman, Calif. CP chairman.

Justice Hugo L. Black, with Justice William O. Douglas concurring, said he would have acquitted all 14 defendants both because he considered the Smith Act unconstitutional (by abridging the First Amend.'s guarantees of freedom of speech, press & assembly) and because he found insufficient evidence to justify retrial.

Justice Clark, dissenting, said he would have upheld the convictions. He objected that this seemed to be the first case in Supreme Court history "in which an acquittal has been ordered by this court solely on the facts" and in which the court thereby "usurp[ed] the function of the jury." Justice Burton, who concurred with the majority on the questions of evidence & the advocacy of forcible overthrow in the abstract, agreed with Clark, however, in rejecting the majority's definition of the term "organize."

Justices Whittaker & William J. Brennan, the court's newest members, did not participate in the case. [See Vol. XV, p. 345E-F3]

Other Rulings. In a 6-2 decision June 17 the Supreme Court reversed the contempt conviction of Prof. Paul M. Sweezy, U. of N.H. economist who had denied being a CP member but

who had disobeyed a N.H. Supreme Court order that he answer State Atty. Gen. Louis C. Wyman's questions about the subject matter of a lecture he had delivered and about the formation of the Progressive Citizens of America, a forerunner of the Progressive Party. Justices Clark & Burton dissented.

In an 8-0 decision June 17 the Supreme Court ruled that ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson wrongfully had discharged Forgn. Service officer John Stewart Service as a security risk in 1951. Justice Clark, an ex-Attorney General, did not participate. [See Vol. XV, p. 225D2]

The Supreme Court, in a 6-2 decision May 13, ordered a new trial for Mrs. Shirley Keith Kreman, Sidney Steinberg & Samuel Irving Coleman, who had been found guilty of hiding convicted CP leader Robert G. Thompson. Mrs. Kreman had received a one-yr. jail sentence, the others 3-yr. terms. The court ruled that their convictions were invalid because they were based, in part at least, on evidence unlawfully seized by the FBI. Justices Clark & Burton dissented. [See Vol. XIII, p. 288F3]

The Supreme Court, in a 7-2 decision (Burton & Clark dissenting) May 20, ruled that the Justice Dept. had no authority to require an alien awaiting deportation (Mrs. Antonia Sentner of St. Louis) to quit the CP & Communist activities. In a 6-2 ruling (Burton & Clark dissenting) Apr. 29, the court held that an alien awaiting deportation (pressman George I. Witkovich of the Slovenian-English language newspaper "Prosveta" in Chicago) did not have to answer Justice Dept. questions about alleged CP activities.

The Supreme Court ruled 8-0 May 6 that Rudolph Schware could not be barred from taking a N.M. state bar exam because he had been a CP member in 1932-40. In a 5-3 decision (Frankfurter, Clark & Harlan dissenting), the court ruled May 6 that California bar examiners wrongfully had refused to pass Raphael Konigsberg, charged with Comunist-line writings & statements, on grounds that he had not demonstrated good moral character and had proved himself an advocate of violent overthrow of the Govt.

Decisions Criticized. Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. said June 17 that the decision freeing the 5 Communists, "coupled with other recent decisions of the Supreme Court, prompts me to say what this country needs most today is a Supreme Court of lawyers with a reasonable amount of common sense and who will apply it in deliberations rather than follow untenable detours into a strange philosophy & unsound logic to make the wrong decisions."

Chrmn. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) & ranking Republican member William E. Jenner (Ind.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcom. said in a joint statement June 18 that the court's rulings "heighten the trend of the past year of undermining our existing barriers against Communist subversion."

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.) charged June 17 that recent Supreme Court decisions "are weakening the internal security of this country and strengthening the capacity of the Communists to infiltrate Govt. positions and carry on their purposes to weaken & pervert freedom. . . ."

Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. urged Congress June 18 to block judicial "invasions" of its authority.

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Sherwood Kills Self. William K. Sherwood, 41, biochemist engaged in cancer research under an American Cancer Society grant, committed suicide by poison in Stanford U.'s Hopkins Marine Laboratory in Pacific Grove, Calif. June 16 after being subpenaed to testify at House Un-American Activities Com. hearings on Communist "intellectual infiltration." The hearings were to be held in San Francisco June 18-21. He had planned to say in a statement at the hearings that "the committee's trail is strewn with blasted lives & the wreckage of youthful careers." He charged in a suicide note that "my life & livelihood are now threatened by the House committee." (Sherwood had been working at the Hopkins laboratory on his discovery of a possible link among cancer, schizophrenia & some heart disease. His wife said he had been troubled by financial worries.)

CONGRESS

House Passes Rights Bill. Pres. Eisenhower's civil rights bill (HR6127) was passed by a 286-126 House vote (168 R. & 118 D. vs. 107 D. & 19 R.) and sent to the Senate June 18. A bipartisan civil rights bloc in the Senate immediately started action on a plan to put the bill directly before the Senate. The object was to by-pass the Senate Judiciary Com., headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), where a similar bill (S83) had been bottled up since January.

The bill would allow the Justice Dept. to obtain federal court injunctions against violations or threatened violations of civil rights, with disobedience of the injunctions punishable under contempt-of-court procedure without jury trial. 4 Southern attempts to require jury trial in civil-rights contempt cases were beaten back in the House, the final effort losing by 251-158 June 18. The measure provided for a Civil Rights Div. in the Justice Dept. & for creation of a bipartisan commission to study rights problems.

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters June 19 that the bill was "conceived in the thought of conciliation & moderation, not of persecution of anybody." He was "very badly disappointed," he said, that "some people see" in it "an opportunity to disturb their own rights or to interfere in their own social order in an unjust & improper way." [See p. 180A-G1]

Senate Votes Aid Bill. A $3.637 billion foreign aid authorization bill (S2130) was passed by 57-25 Senate vote and sent to the House June 14 after Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) & Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) joined forces in a successful fight to keep the measure from being cut or crippled.

The vote for passage: 31 R.—Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Beall (Md.), Bennett (Utah), Bush (Conn.), Capehart (Ind.), Carlson (Kan.), Case (N.J.), Case (S.D.), Cooper (Ky.), Cotton (N.H.), Dirksen (Ill.), Flanders (Vt.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Ives (N.Y.), Javits (N.Y.), Knowland (Calif.), Kuchel (Calif.), Martin (Ia.), Martin (Pa.), Morton (Ky.), Mundt (S.D.), Purtell (Conn.), Revercomb (W. Va.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Smith (Me.), Smith (N.J.), Thye (Minn.), Watkins (Utah), Wiley (Wis.). **26 D.**—Anderson (N.M.), Carroll (Colo.), Church (Ida.), Clark (Pa.), Douglas (Ill.), Fulbright (Ark.), Gore (Tenn.), Green (R.I.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hennings (Mo.), Hill (Ala.), Holland (Fla.), Humphrey (Minn.), Johnson (Tex.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kennedy (Mass.), Lausche (O.), Magnuson (Wash.), Mansfield (Mont.), McNamara (Mich.), Murray (Mont.), Neuberger (Ore.), Pastore (R.I.), Scott (N.C.), Sparkman (Ala.), Symington (Mo.).

Vs. passage: 17 D.—Bible (Nev.), Byrd (Va.), Chavez (N.M.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Morse (Ore.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Robertson (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Frear (Del.), Johnston (S.C.), Kerr (Okla.), Long (La.), McClellan (Ark.), Stennis (Miss.), Talmadge (Ga.), Thurmond (S.C.), **8 R.**—Barrett (Wyo.), Bricker (O.), Curtis (Neb.), Dworshak (Ida.), Jenner (Ind.), Malone (Nev.), Williams (Del.), Young (N.D.).

A key feature of the bill was the authorization of a long-range $2 billion fund with no cut-off date for overseas economic development loans. Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) was defeated, 54-32 (30 R. & 24 D. vs. 21 D. & 11 R.), in an atetmpt to limit the fund to one year. He lost, 61-22 (37 R. & 24 D. vs. 19 D. & 3 R.), in an effort to limit the President's discretion in spending from his special $250 million aid fund. The Senate also rejected cuts & restrictions proposed by Sens. Russell B. Long (D., La.), Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) & Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.). [See p. 188E2-F3]

(Gen. Lauris Norstad, NATO forces commander, testifying before the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. June 7 in support of the aid bill, said the free world had the "absolute" capability to destroy every significant target in Russia if the USSR attacked. In censored testimony released by the committee June 12 Norstad said: If Russia had 50% of "our capability" and attacked, "he [Russia] would still face the consequence of his own destruction. If he has 100% he can do a lot of damage to us but he still will be destroyed. If he has 200%, he still can be destroyed. . . .") [See p. 123G2]

Atomic Treaty Ratified. U.S. membership in the projected Intl. Atomic Energy Agency was authorized June 18 when the 80-nation treaty to create the agency was ratified by a 67-19 Senate vote (35 D. & 32 R. vs. 10 R. & 9 D.). The agency had been proposed by Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 8, 1953 in his "atoms for peace" address to the UN Gen. Assembly.

The U.S. was the 10th nation to ratify the treaty. The first 9: Guatemala, Switzerland, USSR, Byelorussia, Rumania, Pakistan, Austria, Afghanistan, South Africa). It was to take effect on ratification by 18 nations

provided at least 3 were from among the 5 major atomic nations—the U.S., Britain, USSR, Canada & France.

The chief opponent of ratification was Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.), who was defeated by 55-31 (31 D. & 24 R. vs. 18 R. & 13 D.) when he sought inclusion of a reservation providing that the President would have to get Congressional approval for each delivery of atomic materials to the new agency. The State Dept., opposing the reservation, had pointed out that the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 already gave Congress control over U.S. distribution of atomic materials to foreign nations.

The ratification resolution, however, included an "interpretation & understanding" (although not a formal reservation) providing that the U.S. "will not remain a member of the agency" if the agency adopted any amendment to its statute that the Senate opposed "by a formal vote." This qualification had been introduced in the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. by Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) & Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) after having been worked out with the reluctant consent of the State Dept. [See p. 47E-F3]

FOREIGN

Canada. Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent, 75, resigned June 17, ending 22 yrs. of Liberal Party rule in Canada, to permit formation of a new Govt. by John Diefenbaker, Progressive-Conservative Party leader. St. Laurent, Prime Min. since he succeeded the late MacKenzie King Nov. 15, 1948, resigned after Canadian general elections June 10 resulted in loss of the Liberal Party's 170-seat majority in the Canadian Fed. House of Commons, even though the Liberals polled more popular votes than any other party. The election results, announced June 11, gave Liberal candidates 103 seats, Conservatives 110 in the 265-member lower house. Late-counted servicemen's ballots gave the Liberals an additional seat June 16, and the death that day of Conservative MP Dr. William G. Blair brought the party balance to 109 Conservatives, 104 Liberals.

Diefenbaker's ability to form a Cabt. remained in question during the week following the elections because of the lack of a clear-cut Conservative majority in the new House of Commons. With 134 seats regarded as necessary for political control of Commons, leaders of the 25-seat Canadian Cooperative Fed. (Socialist) Party & 19-seat Social Credit Party at first refused to participate in a Conservative-controlled coalition.

Popular vote tallies reported June 11 for 40,404 of the 43,074 Canadian polling stations: Liberals 2,509,998 votes, Conservatives 2,378,632, other parties 1,277,447. [See p. 146F3]

Haiti. A military junta headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, 48, Army Chief of Staff, seized power in Haiti June 14 from Provisional Pres. Daniel Fignole on grounds that Fignole had undermined the morale of the armed forces and imperiled Haiti's "internal security." Fignole was arrested, then allowed to fly to Miami & New York in exile June 15. Despite junta measures to keep order through proclamation of a state of siege, supporters of Fignole rioted in Port-au-Prince June 15-16 during disorders marked by gun battles, looting & destruction of property. At least 50 persons were reported killed, 200 wounded, 1,000 arrested in the course of the riots. Other members of the junta: Cols. Adrien Valville & Emile Zamor. [See p. 170D3]

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Queen Elizabeth II of Britain announced acceptance June 11 of an invitation from Pres. Eisenhower for her & Prince Philip to pay the U.S. a state visit Oct. 16-21 and witness the 350th anniversary celebration of Jamestown, Va. (first permanent English New World settlement) Oct. 16. She & Philip paid Denmark a state visit May 21-24. [See p. 136B3] . . . **Frogman's** headless body found June 6 in the sea near Chichester Harbor, Sussex, Eng. was believed to be (not positively identified as) that of Cmndr. Lionel Crabb, 46, who disappeared in Portsmouth Harbor Apr. 19, 1956 where Soviet warships were anchored during a visit to Britain by Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev. [See Vol. XVI, p. 262F3]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

United Presbyterian Church's Gen. Assembly, meeting in New Concord, O., voted by 161-124 June 14 in favor of merger with the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. in May 1958. The United church's action completed ratifications necessary for the merger. [See p. 167B3] . . . **10 Commandments'** display in classrooms of New Hyde Park, N.Y. public schools was barred June 12 by N.Y. State Education Comm. James E. Allen Jr. on grounds that it would stir "dissension detrimental to the wellbeing of the school." 4 school district residents, supported by the Amer. Jewish Congress & N.Y. Bd. of Rabbis, had protested to Allen against the New Hyde Park School Bd.'s plans to display in schools a revised version of the 10 Commandments deemed acceptable to Catholics, Protestants & Jews. [See Vol. XVI, p. 211F3] . . . **Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison,** 59, resigned June 15 as pres. of Lafayette Coll., Easton, Pa., reportedly due to differences with trustees who held that he stressed expenditures on buildings to the detriment of academic programs.

OBITUARIES

Haim Ariav, 62, ex-dep. chrmn. of Israeli Knesset (Parlt.), ex-secy. gen. Israel Farmers Assn.; June 16 in Tel Aviv of heart disease.

Sir William Charles Angliss, 92, Australian meat packer & philanthropist; June 15 in Melbourne.

Raymond Bill, 61, chrmn.-pres. Bill Bros. Publishing (trade mags.), ex-pres. Natl. Sales Execs., Inc.; June 13 in Greenwich, Conn.

Dr. Augusto Samuel Boyd, 77, Pres. of Panama 1939-40, surgeon; June 17 in Panama City.

Tom Clarke, 73, ex-ed. "London News Chronicle"; June 18 in Colchester, Essex, Eng.

Rear Adm. William Anderson Corn, 64, World War II cmndr. battleship "Pennsylvania"; June 15 in Salt Lake City.

Dr. Lawrence Turner Fairhall, 68, physicist specializing in industrial toxicology, ex-scientist dir. of Natl. Institutes of Health; June 17 in Branford, Conn.

Thomas Hewes, 69, Asst. Treas. Secy. 1933 who quit in disagreement with Treas. Secy. Morgenthau over monetary policy; June 15 in Hartford, Conn.

Lord Inverclyde (John Alan Burns), 69, British shipping industry leader (Cunard), one of wealthiest Britons; June 17 at Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, Scotland without an heir.

Matthew (Pat) Kennedy, 50, basketball referee known for colorful officiating in major pro & college games; June 16 in Mineola, N.Y.

Victor Kolar, 69, Hungarian-born Detroit Symphony conductor 1917-41; June 16 in Detroit of heart attack.

Jimmy Lyons, 64, ex-vaudevillian, ed. Amer. Guild of Variety Artists' monthly "AGVA News"; June 11 in Forest Hills, N.Y.

Princess Norina Matchabelli, 77, co-founder with husband of Prince Matchabelli Perfumery, ex-actress; June 16 in Myrtle Beach, S.C.

Ester Morgan McCullough, writer, anthologist, ex-art dir. E. P. Dutton & Co.; June 14 in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Dr. Herbert R. Morgan, 82, retired principal astronomer at U.S. Naval Observatory; June 11 in Washn.

Wedgwood Nowell, 79, stage producer, dir., actor; June 17 in Phila.

Esmé Percy, 69, actor-producer specializing in Shavian plays; June 16 in Brighton, Eng.

Petulengro, past 90, British gypsy king since 1937, ex-bandleader, mind-reading performer; June 15 in Sussex.

Rudolph Polk, 63, ex-concert violinist, ex-mgr. of Heifetz, Horowitz, Iturbi, other musical celebrities; June 16 Beverly Hills, Calif.

Dorothy M. Richardson, 84, novelist among first to introduce "stream of consciousness" technique; June 17 in Beckenham, Eng.

A. Cledge Roberts, 52, theatrical, film & radio-TV actor, producer, dir.; June 14 in New York.

Lady Rothenstein, 90, London art & literary patron, society beauty painted by many leading artists; June 16 in Sheffield, Eng.

August E. (Gus) Schilling, 49, burlesque, film & stage performer; June 16 in Hollywood of heart attack.

Chris M. Schonberg, 66, ex-bandleader, accompanist for entertainers, songwriter ("Darling," "Croon a

Little Lullaby"); June 16 in Culver City, Calif. of heart attack.

Stanislaw Leopold Szpinalski, 55, Polish pianist; June 12 in Paris.

Georg Swarzenski, 81, ex-dir. gen. of art museums in Frankfort-on-the-Main who fled Nazi Germany in 1937; June 14 in Boston.

Moe Turman, 60, who served prison term in 1920s for $2 million loan swindle, later became office-furniture business leader, philanthropist & Jewish relief worker and won pardon after repaying victims of swindle; June 16 in New York.

Arthur T. Vanderbilt, 68, chief justice of N.J. Supreme Court, ex-pres. Amer. Bar Assn.; June 16 in Summit, N.J. after heart attack.

James Robert Williams, 69, newspaper comic cartoonist ("Out Our Way"); June 17 in Pasadena, Calif.

SPORTS

Winners

Mayer Wins U.S. Open. Dick Mayer, 34, of St. Petersburg, Fla. won the Natl. Open golf title June 16 in Toledo by defeating Cary Middlecoff, defending champion, 72-79, in an 18-hole playoff. Mayer won $7,200. [See Vol. XVI, p. 204G1]

Baseball: Calif. won the NCAA tourney in Omaha June 12. [See Vol. XVI, p. 212C2] . . . **Boxing:** Raúl (Ratón) Macías, 22, of Mexico City, 118 lb., knocked out Danny Ursua, 23, of the Philippines in the 11th round in San Francisco June 15 to retain the world bantamweight title. [See Vol. XVI, p. 104F1] . . . **Fencing:** U.S. champions in tourney in Milwaukee ended June 14: foil team—Fencers Club, N.Y.; saber team—N. Calif.; épée team—Mich.; 3-weapon team—Mich.; épée—Dick Berry; foil—Dan Bukantz; saber—Dan Magay; women's team—S. Calif.; women's individual—Janice Lee Romary. [See p. 103B3] . . . **Golf:** Canada's team defeated the U.S., 7½-4½, for the pro-amateur Carling Cup in Flint, Mich. June 18. . . . **Horse racing:** Ralph Lowe's Gallant Man, Willie Shoemaker up, won the 89th Belmont Stakes at Belmont Park (N.Y.) June 15 in U.S.-record time of 2 min. 26.6 sec. for 1½ mi., for $77,300 of the $113,350 purse. Inside Tract was 2d, Bold Ruler 3d [see pp. 168F1, 152E1]. Charles Fritz' Sir Tribal, Rony Skoronski up, won the $57,980 Balmoral (Chicago) Turf Handicap June 15, for $34,800. Claiborne Farm's Bayou, Willie Hartack up, won the $51,425 Delaware Oaks June 15 at Delaware Park (Stanton), for $38,100 [see p. 192F1]. Mrs. A. Mariotti's Amber, M. Garcia up, won the 14 million-franc ($40,000) Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) at Chantilly, France June 16. . . . **Soccer:** Polish Falcons of Elizabeth, N.J. won the Amer. Soccer League's Lewis Cup on the basis of most goals scored by winning, 4-1, then losing, 1-0, in matches with the Newark (N.J.) Portuguese June 9 & 16. [See p. 135G2] . . . **Track & field:** Bob Gutowski pole vaulted 15 ft. 9¾ in., an unofficial world record, in the NCAA meet in Austin, Tex. June 15. Villanova won the team title. Bobby Morrow & Ira Murchison tied the world 100-yd. dash record of 9.3 sec. in NCAA preliminaries June 14 [see p. 144D2]. Derek Ibbotson of England ran the mile in 3 min. 58.4 sec. in Glasgow June 15. [See p. 184A1; Vol. XVI, 264A1]

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Baseball player trades June 15: 2d baseman Red Schoendienst from the N.Y. Giants to Milwaukee for 3d baseman Danny O'Connell, outfielder Bobby Thomson [see Vol. XIV, p. 40F] & pitcher Ray Crone; infielder Billy Martin [see p. 184B1], pitcher Ralph Terry, outfielder Bobby Martyn & outfielder-infielder Woody Held from the N.Y. Yankees to Kansas City for outfielder Harry (Suitcase) Simpson, pitcher Ryne Duren & outfielder Jim Pisoni. Detroit traded first baseman Earl Torgeson to the Chicago White Sox for outfielder Dave Philley June 13. . . . **Frank Zupo,** 17, of San Francisco, a catcher, was signed by Baltimore June 13 for a bonus estimated at $30,000. [See p. 184B1] . . . Fines of $150 each against Billy Martin & Enos Slaughter of the Yankees & Larry Doby of the Chicago White Sox and $100 each against Art Ditmar of the Yankees & Walt Dropo of the White Sox were assessed June 14 by AL Pres. Will Harridge for their participation in a brawl during a game in Chicago June 13. Shortstop Johnny Logan of Milwaukee was fined $100 & pitcher Don Drysdale of Brooklyn $40 by NL Pres. Warren C. Giles for fighting during a game in Brooklyn June 13. Walter Alston, Brooklyn mgr., was fined $75 & suspended for 3 days and shortstop Harold (Pee Wee) Reese fined $50 by Giles June 17 for an argument with umpire Frank Secory in Brooklyn June 16.

U.S.-Soviet team track meet planned for July 12-14 in Moscow was called off by the AAU June 18 because the Russians would not agree to pay expenses of the U.S. team in exchange for American financing of a later Soviet team visit to the U.S. AAU Secy.-Treas. Daniel J. Ferris said Russia would not send a team to the U.S. under existing U.S. immigration laws. [See Vol. XVI, 392G2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. A 9-in. rain in 14 hrs. caused flash floods in suburbs of St. Louis June 14 to which at least 17 deaths were attributed. A tornado killed 8 persons in Cigognala & Robecco Pavese, Italy and 9 other persons were lost June 16 in flash floods in Alpine areas of Italy, Switzerland & France and in Turkey. [See p. 192G2] . . . 14 soldiers of the U.S. Army 101st Airborne Div. were killed & 9 injured June 13 when a truck crashed down a curved embankment into a creek at Ft. Campbell, Ky. [See p. 192F2] . . . 7 persons were killed & 20 others injured when a London 2-deck bus went out of control and ran over a group of people waiting at a bus stop in the Oxford St. district June 14. . . . 10 persons were reported killed & 20 others injured in the derailment June 16 of a Belgium-to-Paris train near Arras, France. . . . The Filipino Govt. reported June 16 that the month-long influenza epidemic in the Philippines had caused 1,617 deaths. Other death-toll estimates in Asian influenza epidemic areas: (June 13) Indonesia 43, Hong Kong 40, Thailand 11, Singapore 10, Malaya 10; (June 17) Calcutta 100. [See p. 192A3] . . . The Amer. Automobile Assn. reported June 16 that pedestrians killed by autos in the U.S. last year totaled 7,950, the smallest one-yr. total on record. [See pp. 104E1, 8C3]

Crime. Mary de Caussin, 6, of Ecorse Township, Mich., daughter of Ford Motor Co. technical writer Edmund de Caussin Jr., was found beaten & knifed to death in a crabapple grove south of Detroit June 13. Authorities said she apparently was the victim of a sex deviate. . . . Reports to Teheran June 16 said that 18 men had been killed & 45 wounded in a battle over an opium shipment between 2 Iranian tribes near Kermanshah. . . . Joe Bruno, 45, an alleged leader in Chicago's illicit narcotics trade, & Dominic Argentine, roadhouse operator, were arrested after a gunfight June 14 between narcotics agents & gunmen at the Triangle Inn roadhouse in River Grove, Ill. Federal agents John Ripa & Jack E. Love and gunman Carlo Urbinati were wounded. . . . Frank Scalise, 55, once an associate of Charles (Lucky) Luciano in N.Y. vice operations and reputedly an associate of Frank Costello, was shot to death by 2 unknown gunmen at a Bronx vegetable store in N.Y. June 17. [See p. 152E2] . . . John K. Witherspoon, 15, & Robert Steedly, 16, received prison sentences of 20 yrs. to life in Brooklyn June 17 on pleas of guilty to 2d degree murder in the holdup killing Dec. 24 of Italian Navy electrician Enrico Pevidora. [See Vol. XVI, p. 440F2]

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Mayflower II, a 92-ft., 190-ton reproduction of the Pilgrims' ship, completed a 53-day transatlantic voyage from Plymouth, Eng. when it reached Provincetown, Mass. June 12. It sailed to Plymouth Rock at Plymouth, Mass. June 13. The ship was captained by Alan Villiers, seaman & author. It crossed the Atlantic in 14 days less than the "Mayflower" in 1620. [See p. 84F3] . . . **Jerrie Cobb,** 26, Ponca City, Okla. aviatrix, set an unofficial world altitude record of 30,330 ft. for light 2-engine planes in an Aero Comander 680 during a flight from Tulsa June 14. . . . **Rudy Schoendorf,** 21, of Kansas, O., a Green Bay Packer (NFL) lineman, was killed & Norman Mooney, 22, a N.Y. Giant (NFL) lineman, was wounded in a tavern shooting June 18 in Bowling Green, O.